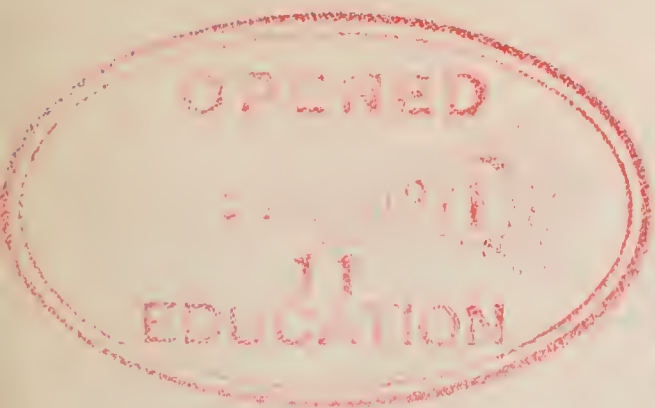


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WALSALL  
COUNTY BOROUGH

**Report**  
on the  
**School Health Service**  
**1970**

BY

J. C. TALBOT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Medical Officer of Health and  
Principal School Medical Officer

# **REPORT**

## **OF THE**

### **PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**

**for the year ended 31st December, 1970**

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the School Health Service for the year 1970.

Year 1970 may well go down in the history of the Education Department as the year in which a fundamental change in the concept of Education took place, even though the actual implementation of such a change takes effect early next year.

Repeal of Section 57 of the Education Act means that as from the appointed day no child will ever be considered as 'ineducable'. In other words every child will be educated according to his needs, be it either in an ordinary school or in a special school. Training a handicapped child in his basic needs is education. It is of no small satisfaction to the Health Department that the pioneer work of educating severely sub-normal children which has been carried out so successfully in the Junior Training Centres has now received official acceptance as an integral part of special education.

Administration and control of Junior Training Centres will be transferred to the Education Department next year. Many a fruitful meeting took place during the year between the senior members of both the departments to finalise arrangements for this transfer.

In October this year school girls in the age group of 11 years to 14 years were offered, for the first time, vaccination against German Measles. This certainly represents a significant advance in the field of preventative medicine—a major responsibility of the school health service. At the end of the year 441 such vaccinations were carried out with the minimum of side effects. Details appear in the report that follows.

Infective Jaundice has been the principal problem among infectious diseases. The majority of cases came from the North East part of Walsall. As very little is known about this disease every case of infective jaundice was investigated to collect information to gain better understanding of this disease and its control.

I am happy to report that a part-time Consultant Child Psychiatrist has been appointed in November this year. She is expected to take up duties in the early part of next year. An Educational Psychologist was appointed towards the end of the year. This will certainly strengthen the Child Guidance Service. Another improvement in the services for handicapped children has been the appointment of two speech therapists. The demand for a male health education officer continues to grow from various schools, especially in the light of benefits received by the schoolgirl population.

Two Medical Officers from the School Health Service successfully completed training courses in "Ascertainment of Educationally Sub-normal Children" during the year. It is hoped that a larger number of such ascertainment will be carried out to reduce the overall waiting list.

Practically every Principal School Medical Officer in the country for the last few years has continued to report on the increasing problem of scabies, head infestation and generally unclean children. School children in Walsall are no different. There are medical and social reasons for this unsatisfactory situation. The treatment of lice is less effective than formerly, the lice have become more resistant to all known safe medications. In spite of the general rise in the living standards of the population there are still too many families who accept low standards of cleanliness and personal hygiene. The Local Authority has now power to inspect or enforce treatment on the families of children who are constantly being re-infested by the adult members of their family. Unless this section of the adult population is educated, the unfortunate children from such homes will continue to present this problem. Overcrowding and low standard housing are contributing factors.

The Chief Dental Officer has reported yet another improvement in dental treatment. The inspection and treatment figures of dental defects have continued to increase. Of course, fluoridation of water will reduce the incidence of tooth decay and enactment of such a measure needs to be carried out without further delay.

I thank the Committee for their continued support and encouragement and the Director of Education and his staff for co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. TALBOT,

*Principal School Medical Officer.*



## SCHOOL HEALTH WORK

### Periodic Medical Examinations.

7,606 children were medically examined during 1970, an increase of 1,520 compared with the previous year and of this number only two were classified as "unsatisfactory".

The shortage of School Medical Officers was rather less acute and with the assistance of part-time doctors working on a sessional basis it was possible to examine all school leavers and most of the eleven year old children in addition to the detailed assessment of all school entrants. It was nevertheless felt that the number of full-time School Medical Officers remains insufficient for the system of selective examinations to be effectively resumed.

The practice of "zoning" school medical officers to areas of schools has been maintained as far as circumstances permitted though it was obviously not possible in all cases.

Thanks are again due to the Headteachers of schools for their unfailing co-operation and for the much appreciated welcome extended to all who work in the school health service.

The tendency for decreasing numbers of parents to accompany leaving age children at medical examinations has continued and, during 1970, was reduced to 10 per cent. In the younger age groups 85 per cent school entrants and 66 per cent eleven year old children were accompanied by parents.

### Minor Ailment Clinics.

The main purpose of the clinics is to provide facilities for parents to bring children suffering from conditions which do not require regular attendance at the surgeries of general practitioners and to assist with health problems which are connected with education. The latter includes children referred by the education welfare officers for an opinion in cases of prolonged absence or spasmodic attendance at school. Children also attend the clinics for examination prior to return after holidays to residential special schools and for certificates of fitness for part-time employment.

The examination of immigrant children prior to school entry has continued and during the year 497 children attended the clinics. Of the 497 children examined only two were not permitted to attend school and, of these,, one was admitted to hospital and the other is awaiting admission to special school for the severely subnormal. Five other children remain under surveillance at the chest clinic.

## Handicapped Children.

A weekly clinic for the examination and surveillance of handicapped children of pre-school age was commenced in the Autumn and attended by Dr. R. I. Wootton, Senior Medical Officer responsible for handicapped children. The clinic has already proved of great value to the parents of young children and will undoubtedly result in the earlier school placement of the children in addition to assisting the assessment of future need.

In January of this year 267 children were on the registers of special schools, day or residential, for educationally sub-normal pupils and 131 were attending special schools for other categories of handicapped, making a total of 398.

Seventy-one children were newly placed in special schools during the year and the following table shows the type of handicap:—

Blind	...	...	...	1
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	2
Deaf	...	...	...	2
Physical Handicap	...	...	...	17
Delicate	...	...	...	6
Maladjusted	...	...	...	3
Educationally Subnormal	...	...	...	39
Epilepsy	...	...	...	1
Total				71

During the year sixty-two children were ascertained as requiring admission to special schools for educationally subnormal and since placements for only thirty-nine were available the waiting list in this category increased to 116. The position, however, should greatly improve with the opening of the new day special school during the Summer of 1971.

In other categories of handicapped, nine children were awaiting placement in January, 1971. Of this number four were maladjusted and five were deaf or partially hearing. In the latter case four of the children were of pre-school age but the obtaining of suitable vacancies in day special schools is becoming increasingly difficult and parents are reluctant to accept residential placement.

## School Placement.

	Boys	Girls	Total
BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED.			
Queen Alexandra Technical College, Birmingham	...	...	...
Condoover Hall, Shrewsbury	...	...	...
	1	—	1
	—	1	1



	Boys	Girls	Total
Priestley Smith Day Special School, Birmingham ... ..	6	3	9
Sunshine House, Leamington ... ..	1	—	1
DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING.			
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham	4	2	6
The Mount School for the Deaf, Stoke-on-Trent ... ..	1	—	1
Bridge House, Harewood ... ..	1	—	1
Burwood Park School, Walton-on-Thames	1	—	1
Braidwood Day Special School, Birmingham ... ..	10	2	12
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.			
Baskerville, Birmingham ... ..	—	1	1
Wightwick Hall, Staffs. ... ..	2	—	2
Elmfield, Harpenden ... ..	1	—	1
Tudor Grange, Solihull ... ..	—	1	1
Three Crowns Day Special School ...	21	30	51
Derwen Training College ... ..	1	—	1
DELICATE.			
Baskerville, Birmingham ... ..	—	1	1
Kingswood, Albrighton ... ..	1	—	1
St. Dominic's, Godalming ... ..	1	—	1
Three Crowns Day Special School ...	8	7	15
MALADJUSTED.			
Whittington Grange, Nr. Lichfield ...	9	—	9
Shenstone Lodge, Shenstone ... ..	5	—	5
Kilrea Day Special School, Liverpool ...	1	—	1
EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL.			
The Beacon School, Lichfield ... ..	41	—	41
St. Francis, Monyhull ... ..	—	2	2
Brookside, Derbyshire ... ..	1	—	1
Town Thorns, Coventry ... ..	—	1	1
Allerton Priory, Liverpool ... ..	—	1	1
High Close, Wokingham ... ..	—	1	1
The Castle Day Special School ... ..	120	80	200
Stourminster, Worcestershire ... ..	—	1	1
Watergate, Liverpool ... ..	1	1	2
St. Annes, East Sussex ... ..	1	—	1
Mobb Lane, Staffs. ... ..	1	—	1
Woodsetton Day Special School ... ..	1	—	1
Fitzwarren Day Special School ... ..	1	—	1
William Baxter Day Special School ...	5	7	12
Boarding Home, London ... ..	—	1	1
Lindfield, Eastbourne ... ..	1	—	1

## SPEECH THERAPY.

A speech therapy service was resumed after a lapse of two and a half years with the welcome arrival in July of Miss G. Martin as Chief Speech Therapist assisted from the commencement of the Autumn term by Mrs. J. Taylor, Speech Therapist.

Miss Martin's headquarters are at the old Littleton Street Clinic where two rooms have been re-furnished and decorated for the purpose. In addition, sessions are held at seven of the peripheral clinics and in each of the special schools.

The Speech Therapists have also visited many of the schools and have already established a good liaison with Headteachers.

Children have been referred by Hospital Consultants, School Medical Officers, Head teachers and Health Visitors and by the end of the year 329 children had been seen. A number of pre-school aged children with delayed speech and language were included and the importance of referring such children cannot be overstressed since early diagnosis and treatment will help to reduce the prevalence of speech defects in school age children.

## The Work of the School Nurses.

The school nurses have been relieved of the work of audiometric sweep testing in schools as this is now being carried out by an audiometrician. It has also been possible for the audiometrician to carry out some of the vision survey work with the help of a sophisticated screening machine. This has allowed the school nurses a little more time for other duties though they have continued to do the vision survey in the school entrants and leavers age groups.

The nurses have also continued to assist the doctors in clinics and at medical inspections following up, wherever necessary, with home visits. In all 834 domiciliary visits were made for a variety of purposes including advice to parents, persuasion to accept necessary treatments, arrangements for children's holidays, explaining the purpose of ascertainment tests and ensuring as far as possible that these appointments are kept.

The "dressing" sessions held in the Clinics were very well attended and a variety of treatments for minor ailments were carried out. During the year 3,608 children made 10,406 attendances representing an increase of more than 1,000 in both numbers of children and attendances compared with the previous year.

## CLEANLINESS.

The help of an additional lay hygiene assistant made it possible for frequent head inspections to be carried out in all schools where there appeared to be a need and, in all, 120,196 individual inspections were made.



There was again a deterioration in the standard of head cleanliness and 2,730 children were found to have some degree of infestation though in 1,205 cases it amounted to a few nits on only one occasion. 1,087 children had nits on only one occasion, 313 children were found to have lice once during the year and 125 children had lice on repeated occasions. The total number of children found to be unclean at some time during the year, including those only mildly affected, represents 7.9 per cent of the school population compared with 5.6 per cent in the previous year.

Great efforts have been made by the Lay Hygiene Assistants to contain the situation both by domiciliary visiting and by cleansing the more heavily infested children wherever the parents appeared to be either unable or unwilling to cleanse the children.

There has been little increase in the incidence of scabies, 325 children compared with 231 last year having been bathed and painted at the Leckie Memorial Home by the Lay Hygiene Assistants. The parents, however, appear to be more willing to accept treatment and 98 mothers compared with 37 last year, were treated at the same time as the children. A total of 90 baths were given.

### **Ophthalmic Clinic.**

When a child is found to have defective vision, treatment consent forms are sent to the parents and appointments at the ophthalmic clinic arranged unless the parents prefer to arrange for treatment otherwise than through the school health service. Spectacles are obtained from the optician of the parent's choice. During 1970, 1,027 children attended the ophthalmic clinic and spectacles were prescribed in 607 cases.

The clinic has been under considerable pressure for some time but the position should be much improved in 1971 since it is anticipated that four sessions weekly will be available instead of the present two and a half.

### **PROVISION OF MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN**

I wish to thank Mrs. E. M. Wilde, School Meals Organiser for the following information:—

#### **“Statistics.**

		1968/69	1969/70
Number of Paid Meals	... ..	2,545,397	2,614,359
Number of Staff Meals	... ..	277,396	290,694
Number of Free Meals	... ..	527,868	417,823
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,350,661	3,322,896
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Nearly 97 per cent of pupils from independent schools and 54 per cent of the pupils from maintained schools utilise the milk every day.



## **Menus and Diet.**

Here the emphasis is on a balanced diet presented in various attractive preparations to suit every taste.

## **Hygiene.**

An extensive programme of replacing fire-clay sinks and wooden draining boards with stainless steel units was accomplished during the year. This is a great improvement, and part of a comprehensive programme, long overdue. The Health Inspector's Report on conditions in kitchens was an important factor in achieving these and many other improvements.

## **New Kitchens opened—**

Moxley Junior, Park Hall Primary.

## **Extension to Kitchen—**

Beechdale J. & I.

**Closure—**Rushall Street Central Kitchen was closed at the end of the summer term. Staff were dispersed to other kitchens, and the meals dispatched from other centres.

**Improvements—**Extensive alterations were made in the following kitchens:—

T. P. Riley (Centurion)	...	Chuckery.
T. P. Riley (Eagle)	... ..	North Walsall.

Improvements were made in fifty other kitchens—altogether a very good year for raising the hygiene standards of general working conditions.

## **Training.**

The Training Centre at King Charles School, Bentley, has completed its first year and results already are very encouraging. Under the supervision and instruction of Miss A. Hitchcott, the following courses have been held:—

Five 4 week Courses for Trainee Deputy Cooks.

Six 1 week Courses for General Assistants.

Three 4 day Supervisor Refresher Courses held during the Easter, Whit and Summer Vacations, each one being introduced by the Director of Education. Further Courses are planned covering Dining Centre Staff."

Mrs. E. Wilde concludes her report by expressing her thanks to Public Health Inspectors, Maintenance Architects and staff, Heads of Schools and others for their assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

### **1. Infective Jaundice.**

Incidence of infective jaundice continued to rise and 98 cases were notified during the year, compared to 34 in 1969. Health education directed towards good sanitation and personal hygiene appears to be the only way to control the spread of infection.

### **2. Whooping Cough.**

Out of the total of 349 cases of Whooping Cough notified this year 139 cases were among the school children.

Immunisation rates for Walsall are still well below the averages for the country. One is forced to conclude that part of the rise of notified cases among school children was due to this.

### **3. Measles.**

Along with the Whooping Cough, notifications of measles also reached epidemic proportions during the year. This was reflected by a marked rise in notifications among school children. 584 children suffered from measles compared with 146 children last year. It is hoped that our intensive efforts to vaccinate against measles during pre-school years will help to lower the incidence among school children in the near future.

### **4. Tuberculosis.**

There were 4 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tubercular infection during the year. One school teacher was also admitted to hospital for treatment of open tuberculosis.

## **THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE**

This report is based on the information so kindly supplied by Dr. A. McHale, Senior Educational Psychologist.

Appointments of a part-time Consultant Child Psychiatrist, a full-time Education Psychologist and a social worker in the later part of the year were the major events in order to improve the professional staff structure of the service. I feel confident that this will go a long way to improve the quality of the service.



Quantitatively, it was evident throughout the year that increasing demands were made on the service. A total of 192 new children were referred as opposed to 156 children in 1969. Most of these children had severe behaviour problems which have been dealt with as effectively as possible in a totally inadequate and unsuitable accommodation which is available at the Child Guidance Service.

A child with severe behaviour problems represents in reality a family with problems. The only way to deal with such problems is to establish a person to person relationship. Such a relationship could never be established if the confidentiality of the interview cannot be maintained and seen to be maintained. A well designed child guidance centre with separate, sound proofed, interviewing rooms is essential. A professional staff, Dr. McHale states, working in such highly unsatisfactory surroundings could easily get frustrated and think twice about continuing to work under such conditions.

### THE BEACON RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOL

I thank Mr. R. W. Peat, Headmaster of the Beacon Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Children, for the report on the work of the school in 1970.

“As a result of the policy of re-organisation prior to becoming co-educational, there were only 8 admissions during 1970 as against 17 boys having left. Thus, at the time of writing there are only 67 boys in the school and the proportion of Walsall boys in ratio to boys from Outside Authorities has altered:—Walsall 41, Outside Authorities 26 (11 of whom come from neighbouring county boroughs).

Of the 17 boys left in 1970, 8 had reached the age limit (4 of whom were given permission to leave slightly prematurely), 7 were transferred to Day Special Schools and 2 to Training Centres.

The wide age range narrowed slightly due to the few admissions.

AGE RANGE.					
<u>8—9</u>	<u>9—10</u>	<u>10—11</u>	<u>11—12</u>	<u>12—13</u>	<u>13—14</u>
2	6	4	13	12	11
		<u>14—15</u>	<u>15—16</u>		
		8	11		

The I.Q. Range remained stable, with the average maintained just below 70.

I.Q. RANGE.			
<u>50—59</u>	<u>60—69</u>	<u>70—79</u>	<u>80—89</u>
7	22	32	6

The details of secondary handicaps were as follows:—

Maladjustment	...	...	...	23
Eneuretics	...	...	...	28
Speech Defects	...	...	...	11
Physical Handicap	...	...	...	7
Eye Defects	...	...	...	7
Epileptics	...	...	...	1

The problem of maladjustment remains the predominant secondary handicap with the high incidence of eneuresis.

The arrival of specialist speech therapy on one afternoon per week has been warmly welcomed. It is still too early to assess the beneficial effect but a good start has been made with some of the youngest boys.

The practice of approving the premature leaving of School in order to obtain suitable employment has continued to ease the difficulties of placing the handicapped school leaver, and this has been especially appreciated with the tightening of the employment market.

During the year the School Doctor made 38 visits to the school and treated 112 cases. The regular visits to Dental and Eye Clinics were continued, and many other visits were made to hospitals and clinics for consultations, examinations, etc. The Annual Dental and Medical Inspections were carried out and the systematic immunisation against diphtheria, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis was continued. It was also pleasing to be able to have audio-metric tests carried out throughout the whole school for the first time.

There was no inoculation against influenza this year and in the event there have been no major outbreaks of influenza, or indeed of any other infections to report.

The national increase in the incidence of scabies has been noticeable in so far as there have been a number of cases at the start of every term. These cases have been confined to a small number of boys who have been repeatedly infected. Similarly, the continuance of the week-end leave scheme has revealed recurring cases of head infestation in a slightly larger number of cases, but this has again been well contained.

Our thanks are again due to all those who helped us to maintain the high standard of health in the school."



## CASTLE SCHOOL

I thank Miss A. Saban, Headmistress, for supplying this report on the activities at the Castle School.

"This will be the last year that the school will cater for 200 children as the new school in Bentley opens in 1971. The annexe will close down and 40 children will be transferred. This will gradually alleviate the problem of a school, top-heavy with 180 children of secondary age and a waiting list of 90 plus children.

27 children were admitted during the year, one from a Junior Training Centre, and 25 children left. Of these, one child transferred to a secondary school and the others commenced work, thanks to the co-operation of the Youth Employment Bureau 14 children attended the Art School for day release classes in needlework, leatherwork and painting and decorating and these facilities helped in obtaining employment.

A speech thearapist commenced duties in September and 6 children are now receiving treatment once a week.

The number of children suffering from scabies and verminous heads is on the increase and great efforts to combat this are being made by the staff concerned.

A Parent, Teacher and Friends Association was formed in September and is raising £1,500 to purchase a mini-bus to extend educational studies and the camping programme. It will also help to transport the football team to their away matches. The team was successful in winning the knock-out cup in the Birmingham Special Schools Football League.

Several camps were held during the year and also a canal cruise in the Harry F. Truman narrow boat.

The Youth Club continues to thrive and provides good contact with leavers. Senior girls in their last year helped at the local play group as a part of their Mothercraft Course held at Beechdale Clinic.

Many students have visited the school including a party of student nurses from Wolverhampton."

## THREE CROWNS DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL

I wish to express my thanks to Miss P. A. Luxton, Headmistress of the Three Crowns Day Special School for this report.

"After four terms at St. Giles' Infant School, Willenhall, we have at last moved into purpose-built premises in Skip Lane. The new building, designed to provide for the needs of one hundred and twenty physically handicapped children, includes a physiotherapy depart-

ment, a medical room with an additional bathroom and a hydrotherapy pool.

Among the immediate benefits observed are those of bigger classrooms, a carpeted shared-area together with a spacious hall which, arranged in a semi-open plan design, affords a much greater freedom of movement particularly for wheelchair cases, while the size of the hall itself gives more scope for indoor P.E. and Drama than has been possible under previous conditions.

The inclusion of three well planned craft-rooms offers plenty of opportunity for the development of creative skills apart from providing experimental and collating areas for projects and environmental studies.

### Number on Roll and Types of Handicap.

The school has been designed and built to cater for the needs of one hundred and twenty children.

Present role:—	101.	Physically Handicapped ...	85
		Delicate ... ..	16
			<hr/> 101 <hr/>

The following table gives the classification of physical handicaps among the 85 children.

Cases:

	Girls	Boys	Total
Cerebral Palsy ... ..	12	9	21
Spina Bifida ... ..	8	10	10
Hydrocephalus ... ..	—	4	4
Congenital Heart ... ..	3	5	8
Muscular Dystrophy ... ..	—	3	3
Brain Damage ... ..	1	2	3
Orthopædic ... ..	3	3	6
Congenital Deformity ... ..	5	1	6
Renal Calculi ... ..	—	1	1
Post Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	2
Post Accident Injury ... ..	1	2	3
Osteogenesis ... ..	—	2	2
Multi Handicap ... ..	4	4	8
	<hr/> 38 <hr/>	<hr/> 47 <hr/>	<hr/> 85 <hr/>



During the year the number of pupils on roll has gradually risen from 71 to 101 and we have been fortunate in recruiting sufficient staff to maintain a satisfactory teacher/pupil ratio.

As anticipated there was a marked increase in the number of more severely handicapped children among the new admissions, necessitating the appointment of an additional Physiotherapist and Welfare Assistant, as well as a full time school nurse.

Routine medicals have continued as usual and there have been periodic visits from consultants.

The much needed Speech Therapy has proved both beneficial and popular, and children looking forward to their weekly sessions with great enthusiasm.

The school mini-bus kindly provided by members of Walsall Round Table, is valuable not only for group excursions, but transporting children and physiotherapists to hospital appointments."

### **SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE**

I wish to thank the Principal School Dental Officer, Mrs. I. M. Millar, L.D.S., for supplying information on the work of the School Dental Service.

The loss of two full-time dental surgeons was indeed a setback for the service. However, Mrs. Millar has been able to maintain the quality of the service. Three new dental officers have been appointed to make up for the loss. They are expected to take up duties in January next year.

The importance of Dental Auxiliary staff in improving the quality of the service is accepted by most workers in the field of Dentistry. With an extra surgery at Darlaston and another at Short Heath, if suitably equipped, such urgently needed Dental Auxiliaries could be appointed. This will greatly help in the efficient running of dental service in areas where the concentration of children is greatest.

If the proposed Central Clinic with dental treatment facilities becomes a reality in the near future, one could then claim that the standard of Dental Service for the County Borough of Walsall was adequate.

Mrs. Millar ends her report with a renewed recommendation to expedite the fluoridation of water supply.

Why should the children of Walsall be deprived of this accepted method of preventing tooth decay?

# MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT TABLES

School Population	...	...	...	34,404
Periodic Medical Inspections	...	...	...	7,605
Special Inspections	...	...	...	1,917
Re-inspections	...	...	...	1,406

## DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

### PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Requiring Treatment		Requiring Observation	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Skin ... ..	40	16	164	181
Eyes—				
a. Vision ...	202	243	421	301
b. Squint ...	14	13	77	60
c. Other ...	4	9	16	20
Ears—				
a. Hearing ...	10	10	63	67
b. Otitis Media ...	17	13	89	137
c. Other ...	11	3	55	58
Nose and Throat ...	44	44	434	535
Speech ... ..	9	5	34	48
Lymphatic Glands ...	3	3	111	97
Heart ... ..	4	2	64	39
Lungs ... ..	3	—	97	91
Developmental—				
a. Hernia ...	3	5	24	53
b. Other ...	11	3	123	98
Orthopædic—				
a. Posture ...	2	1	53	38
b. Feet ...	12	9	62	70
c. Other ...	3	—	51	27
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy ...	—	—	8	11
b. Other ...	2	—	58	16
Psychological—				
a. Development	2	3	69	44
b. Stability ...	3	—	57	49
Abdomen ... ..	1	1	74	30
Other ... ..	5	1	23	1



## SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Requiring Observation		Requiring Treatment	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Skin ... ..	134	182	15	9
Eyes—				
a. Vision ...	32	48	13	29
b. Squint ...	1	7	5	8
c. Other ...	9	17	1	—
Ears—				
a. Hearing ...	25	48	1	5
b. Otitis Media ...	14	11	7	10
c. Other ...	14	14	2	10
Nose and Throat ...	22	35	35	20
Speech ... ..	4	6	6	5
Lymphatic Glands ...	1	2	10	4
Heart ... ..	3	4	7	5
Lungs ... ..	15	16	10	27
Developmental—				
a. Hernia ...	3	2	2	6
b. Other ...	22	17	7	19
Orthopaedic—				
a. Posture ...	6	2	1	29
b. Feet ... ..	37	41	5	17
c. Other ... ..	25	26	3	18
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy ...	5	1	5	5
b. Other ... ..	6	10	6	11
Psychological—				
a. Development	17	14	16	25
b. Stability ...	16	16	5	13
Abdomen ... ..	13	19	1	5
Other ... ..	148	92	6	2

## TREATMENT TABLES

## EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	1970	1969
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	9	17
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ... ..	1,018	860
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	1,027	877
	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	607	435

## DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Received operative treatment:—

(a) for diseases of the ear ... ..	75	214
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	560	416
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	250	87
Received other forms of treatment ... ..	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	885	717
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number of pupils in School who are known to have been provided with hearing aids ...	7	5
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## ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Pupils treated at Clinics or Out-Patients' Departments ... ..	190	327
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	190	327
	<hr/>	<hr/>



DISEASES OF THE SKIN  
(excluding Uncleanliness)

							1970	1969
Ringworm—								
(i) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—
(ii) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	231
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	113
Other skin diseases		...	...	...	...	...	1,159	930
Total							<hr/> 1,463 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,274 <hr/>

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	192	156
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SPEECH THERAPY

Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	...	...	...	329	—
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OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	2,380	1,596
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...			102	100
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...			1,447	3,474
Total				<hr/> 3,929 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,170 <hr/>

**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT**

	1970	1969
Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers ... ..	17,966	21,221
Number found to require treatment ... ..	13,648	15,969
Number offered treatment ... ..	13,275	15,203
Number re-inspected at school or clinic ... ..	513	361
Number found to require treatment ... ..	224	192
Attendances made by pupils for treatment ...	16,304	16,511
Sessions devoted to treatment ... ..	2,664	2,643
Sessions devoted to inspection ... ..	64	95

**Fillings:—**

Permanent Teeth ... ..	13,062	14,196
Deciduous Teeth ... ..	3,026	2,574

**No. of Teeth filled:—**

Permanent Teeth ... ..	9,874	11,060
Deciduous Teeth ... ..	2,623	2,281

**Extractions:—**

Permanent Teeth ... ..	1,405	1,370
Deciduous Teeth ... ..	4,479	4,274
Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	1,050	1,454
Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth ...	10	17
Number of pupils x-rayed ... ..	317	290
Prophylaxis ... ..	1,695	1,922
Teeth otherwise conserved ... ..	97	110
Number of teeth root filled ... ..	27	26
Crowns ... ..	21	8
Courses of treatment completed ... ..	3,133	2,746

**ORTHODONTICS**

New cases commenced during year ... ..	107	129
Cases completed during the year ... ..	87	57
Cases discontinued during year ... ..	45	39
Number of removable appliances fitted ... ..	267	246
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ... ..	3	1











